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MATERIALS ON NONALINED COORDINATING BUREAU MEETING

Text of Malmierca Speech

FL191410Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0029 GMT 19 May 78 FL

[Speech by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca opening sixth nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau ministerial-level conference in Havana City on 18 May--recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Messrs Ministers, Messrs Chiefs of Delegations, ladies and gentlemen: Today we are fulfilling one of the decisions of the fifth conference of chiefs of state or government of the nonalined movement by initiating this year's meeting of the Coordinating Bureau. This organ, created in 1973, has demonstrated in practice its ability to implement the agreements and programs approved at conferences of the nonalined countries, to assure coordination with international organizations, to examine the international situation in its political and economic aspects between conferences, and to recommend appropriate actions in those crisis situations that may affect one or all of the countries in the movement.

That is why one must stress the importance of this meeting we are inaugurating today and make known that the efforts undertaken have helped to guarantee that it is taking place in the capital of a nonalined country, according to plans, to fulfill the program of scheduled conferences to allow for the proper celebration of the ministerial-level conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in a few weeks and contribute to the preparatory work for the sixth summit conference which will be held in this city of Havana next year.

In expressing my gratitude for your presence in Havana and giving you the warmest of welcomes on behalf of the Cuban Government and people, allow me to assure you that we feel proud of the honor bestowed on us in having our capital selected as the host city for these deliberations. The profound significance of the movement's continued and accelerated fulfillment of its work program and of its meeting in Havana at this point in international relations is of no surprise to anyone. This demonstration of confidence compels Cuba once again to continue its firm policy in fulfillment of solidarity mandates in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for a more just new economic and social order for all of mankind and for international peace and security, which are this movement's reason for being.

We have had little time to prepare the conditions to receive you properly, but we are certain that the affection which the Cuban people feel toward their visitors and the wish of all our workers to create facilities essential to the bureau's work.

Mr Chairman, Messrs Delegates, a study of the report on Coordinating Bureau activities since the ministerial meeting in New Delhi inApril 1977 that has been presented to us by the Sri Lanka delegation as coordinator of the movement, as well as of the reports from the countries responsible for the various areas of economic and social cooperation, helps to confirm that the movement has made itself felt in international relations, and especially in international organizations, with much vitality, influence and strength. This influence--which many times has been decisive in the slow process of definitively assuring international peace and security and the advance toward the economic and social development of all peoples--has been possible because of the political foundation established by the declaration of Colombo and those of previous conferences of the nonalined countries, supported by all forces which agree with the just interest of the member countries of the movement.

Precisely because it is acting on a correct political foundation and for the best interests of its peoples, the movement has had to face growing pressures and threats. Several of its members have suffered open acts of aggression that are supported, directed and many times executed by the imperialist forces. Unalterable in their nature despite image changes, the imperialists are making all kinds of efforts designed to create mistrust and division among the nonalined countries. They exploit any opportunity to foment conflicts and aggravate differences in order to undermine the strength and victories achieved by the nonalined countries.

We confirm with satisfaction that the militant solidarity among members of the movement is being expanded increasingly in order to safeguard their independence and territorial integrity and offer every type of aid to peoples in colonial territories who are struggling for their right to self-determination and independence. We have no doubt that the faithful fulfillment of the principal objectives established in declarations of the nonalined countries and the continued development of this militant solidarity will be the means that will help us maintain unity and reach the established goals.

Although a study of the international situation shows a balance in favor of the progressive forces, we must note that since the New Delhi meeting it has not been possible to solve some of the most acute political and economic problems which the peoples of the so-called Third World are facing and that serious obstacles, which must be overcome, have been created on the path to strengthening international peace and security.

The regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia have intensified their aggressive actions and internal repression in defiance of the decisions of the appropriate organs of the United Nations and with the continuous and barely disguised support of the United States and some of its allies. Faced with the growing rebelliousness of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, the racists have launched increasingly more serious attacks against the territories of the frontline states and especially against Angola and Mozambique.

We pay emotional tribute to the firmness of the liberation movements in the aforementioned territories, which are struggling under difficult conditions, and to the courage of the governments of the frontline states which do not hesitate in offering all their support.

The Palestinian people's demands for establishment of their legitimate national rights and the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in Arab countries have not been satisfied either. Just as is happening with the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes, the Zionist government has not hesitated to carry out new military incursions against its neighbors, this time against Lebanon, occupying part of that territory and once again showing its expansionist nature.

The close coordination that exists between South Africa and Israel is undeniable today. And if we want to discover the complex of reactionary alliances that take action in coordination with imperialism, suffice it to follow the involved international relations of Pretoria and Tel Aviv. Where do they get petroleum? Who sells them licenses to manufacture arms? Who gives them weapons? In turn, to whom do they supply arms? An entire chain of reactionary collaboration exists around apartheid and Zionism.

The movement must act to condemn these growing links and make isolation of the apartheid regime and repudiation of Israel's policy increasingly effective. The support given to South Africa and Israel has the same roots as that given all the regimes which, inspired by false nationalism and chauvinism as the last ideological card of the neocolonialists, are utilized to try to stop revolutionary processes and against the principles of the nonalined movement.

The process of detente which has been given important support by the final agreement of the security and cooperation conference in Helsinki was thereafter stopped and threatened by the activity of warmongering circles in the Western powers, circles which promote the arms race. It is imperative that the nonalined movement express itself with all vigor for continuation of detente and relations of peaceful coexistence between all states without exception, regardless of their geographic location or size. The effort to strengthen, on firm and lasting foundations, international peace and security must not be neglected for a single moment.

Mr Chairman, efforts continued this year to try to find alleged negotiated solutions to the problem of independence of Namibia and Zimbabwe. The offers of the racists and those who support them always were insufficient to satisfy the demand of a genuine independence with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both nations. As a result, the liberation movements of both territories had no alternative but to continue the armed struggle in the face of the absence of any serious and realistic proposal.

Our government places the highest priority on independence for Namibia and Zimbabwe and liquidation of the policy of apartheid. We urge the movement to continue its unrestricted support for the national liberation movements in southern Africa and for new assistance measures to them be examined in subsequent conferences in Belgrade and Havana. It must be asserted that there will be no doubts that the nonalined countries support the Namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence and that we recognize SWAPO as their only and legitimate representative, to which we offer all our solidarity.

We support the Namibian patriots when they reject alleged independence formulas that mean the severing of portions of their territory and the presence of racist military forces within their borders. History is full of examples of the sad consequences of allowing a colonial presence in territories of independent countries. Panama and Cuba, the former enduring the Canal Zone and the latter the Guantanamo base, are two clear examples. The failure of efforts made within the United Nations to get powers allied with South Africa to break their ties with it has left SWAPO no alternative other than to continue the struggle by all the means it considers necessary, an endeavor which requires our assistance.

In Zimbabwe the so-called internal settlement and the emergence of an alleged interracial government have been nothing more than maneuvers designed to perpetuate racist domination. The nonalined movement has given its resolute support to the Patriotic Front, and we will continue doing so during the future phases of struggle that lie ahead for the Zimbabwe patriots. The bureau must give its unrestricted support to the Patriotic Front in its legitimate effort.

The South African military aggression against Angola is not an isolated case. In the first place, it was a challenge to world public opinion in light of the results of the General Assembly extraordinary session devoted to Namibia. Moreover, this, as well as the attacks against Mozambique and other frontline nations, constitutes proof that the situation in the southern cone of Africa is a threat to international peace and security and that the movement's member countries have the obligation of offering to Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana all the assistance they may need for their defense.

Mr Chairman, Israel's aggression against Lebanon contributed to an even greater aggravation of the tension that exists in that region. Israel's occupation and expansion policy continue to be the cause of this aggravation. We know that the collective wish of the nonalined movement, expressed many times, is to demand Israel's unconditional withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and support the Palestinian people's national, legitimate and inalienable rights, including the right to form an independent national state. We are certain that the bureau will reaffirm these positions, and we commit our support for the measures that we may approve to support the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--the Palestine Liberation Organization--as well as the Arab countries concerned.

A phenomenon that has been of increasing concern to the members of the movement is the possibility that Israel and South Africa might include nuclear weapons in their arsenals. We should not leave any doubt that we condemn every type of nuclear collaboration between these aggressive regimes and the states that support them.

Cyprus has continued to suffer the occupation of part of its territory by foreign troops despite the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and Security Council seeking their withdrawal.

Korea still has not achieved its peaceful reunification due to the interference and presence of foreign troops on the southern portion of its territory.

These and other problems must attract the attention of our work in the next few days.

Mr Chairman, now that it is meeting in Latin America, we must recall that the bureau has been resolutely supporting Latin American countries in their efforts to recover their natural resources and defend their national sovereignty. This occasion gives us the opportunity to examine once again our previous decisions regarding the most acute problems of the region and to bring them up to date. Within this context, I take the liberty of calling to the attention of bureau members the situation of Belize, whose people are denied the right to independence because of the territorial intentions and threats of the Guatemalan regime.

Other colonial problems, such as that of Puerto Rico and the Malvinas Islands, continue without a solution. With real concern we should examine the growing relations of the reactionary and fascist regimes of Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia and others with the Pretoria regime and Israel.

The 10th General Assembly extraordinary session on the disarmament issue will begin at the United Nations in a few days. The intensive universal clamor in favor of halting the arms race, the initiatives adopted in previous years in favor of disarmament and the resolute action of the nonalined countries have led to the convening of this extraordinary session, which undoubtedly will be an important contribution toward general and complete disarmament.

In our work we will analyze our positions and coordinate efforts for this forthcoming General Assembly. Priorities have already been determined, and among the salient ones is the elimination of nuclear weapons and any other type of massive extermination weapon or weapons system.

The link between disarmament and development and the possibility of turning the enormous expenditures on the arms race to peaceful development will receive decisive support. Within this context, allow me to point out to you that Cuba places the highest priority on the dismantling of all foreign military basis, especially those located in peace or denuclearized zones, and on the dissolution of military alliances with nuclear powers in those zones. In doing so, we want to reiterate our support to the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and our wish to help toward fulfilling these objectives.

The nonalined countries know very well that the same forces which promote colonialism and neocolonialism are the ones that have precipated the arms race, that the same ones which are benefiting and have benefited from the exploitation of the natural resources of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America are the ones that have created gigantic armed forces and invest colossal sums of money in the research and development of new and more sophisticated instruments of destruction.

If imperialist policy would cease, the arms race would not exist. So long as threats of aggression, acts of hostility and threats of the use of force continue, so long as all colonial nations have not attained their independence, it will be necessary to assert our countries' legitimate rights to acquire the necessary arms for their defense and even when many times such threats and acts of aggression force us into making important sacrifices in creative and material work in order to maintain the capability of responding to any aggression. The right to individual or collective defense cannot suffer any type of limitation in the negotiations that are approaching.

Mr Chairman, we should express our concern about the adverse consequences the world economic crisis is having in our countries. It is evident that the international economic situation has not shown signs of recovery since the last time we met in New Delhi, but rather the opposite. The gap between developed and developing countries is wider every day, and more dramatic as a consequence of this is the deterioration of the economies of the latter with its aftermath being grave problems for their peoples.

Only the elimination of the basic causes of the crisis by radically overcoming the negative elements will lead to a different situation in which conditions exist to carry out an adequate development without barriers, capable of erasing the ills which are the legacy of colonialism and the present imperialist exploitation. As the chiefs of state or government said at the summit conference held at Colombo 2 years ago, this situation is not the product of current economic factors but rather a reflection of the structural crisis that characterizes the current economic relationship which originated in the colonial and neocolonial policies of imperialism.

The nonalined movement can point to a rich tradition of struggle against an economic system that is unjust and anachronistic and which operates in permanent crisis. Since the historic summit conference held in Algiers, it has been our movement that has mobilized world public opinion to support action in favor of establishing a new international economic order. And our movement is the factor which should continue to promote this struggle within the developing countries.

[It should do so with] the movement's reiterated pronouncements against the inequalities that characterize the present world economic structure; repeatedly calling attention to factors which increasingly reveal exploitation and dependency; the movement's repeated affirmations that the struggle against the unjust economic order cannot be separated from that being waged against imperialism, the old and new colonial forms, racial discrimination and apartheid ant the defense of sovereignty over natural resources.

The militant attitude of our countries in this economic camp [campo economico], which, as we have stated in the past, causes the gravest problems in present international relations, has placed the movement at the forefront of this battle which requires the permanent unity of all developing countries.

Nor is it idle talk to say that the nonalined movement has been the one to point out the great opportunities for cooperation among the developing countries in the technical and economic fields, thus opening great possibilities which will have, among other results, the reinforcement of our negotiating power, making a positive contribution to the attainment of the new international economic order. We believe that it is very important for the movement to continue to play this vanguard role in the heart of the developing countries, giving them a coherent policy in the formulation of strategy to overcome the old world economic system and contributing to a unity which is more and more solid among the developing countries in facing their enemy, imperialism.

Mr Chairman, Messrs Delegates, since 1961, when Cuba attended the first meeting of the nonalined heads of state and governments, there has not been a single declaration made by the movement that has not proclaimed its solidarity with the people and Government of Cuba against the blockade and aggression we have suffered and in support of the recovery of that unrenounceable piece of our territory which is Guantanamo base. We can assure you that the Cuban people will always thank you for that generous solidarity. It is because of this that, in beginning the bureau's work this morning, we can report to you with satisfaction that we are undertaking important efforts to assure the successful meeting in Havana of the sixth summit conference of the movement of nonalined countries. In the coming days we will invite you to visit the construction site of the building which will house the aforementioned conference. Other projects are under construction for the same purpose. But above all else, we pledge our effort to fulfill our pledtes and to carry forward the cooperation program.

As we meet today in Havana to begin the work of this session of the nonalined movement Coordinating Bureau, in other places on various continents the combatants for liberty, independence and self-determination confront the forces of the imperialists, colonialists, neocolonialists and racists. They are paying wth their blood for the right to live freely. We believe that this meeting we are inaugurating now will allow us to advance on the path to making the nonalined movement more powerful and active and that its strengthening, the shoring up of its unity, and the broadening of its cooperation with peace-loving forces and socialist countries will represent an important contribution to the struggle to defeat the imperialists' efforts and to see to it that all peoples achieve their desire to live freely in a world of peace.

We wish to end our opening remarks at this meeting, reiterating the statements made by President Fidel Castro when he said: We are willing to cooperate to the extent necessary in this cause and, at the same time, we will work with all those who are trying to make the nonalined movement an instrument to erase all traces of imperialist domination of the countries exploited over many centuries, and in alliance with the countries making up the socialist vanguard of the human race and with the working class and the popular movements of developed capitalist countries to cooperate in establishing a new system of international relations, a new economic order, and the premises for a general change toward a socialist future. Thank you very much. [applause]

Foreign Ministers Address Meeting

FL191614Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 May 78 FL

[Text] The representatives of Sri Lanka, India, Iraq and Cuba spoke during yesterday afternoon's session of the sixth nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau ministerial-level meeting.

Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed devoted a considerable part of his speech to highlighting the nonalined movement's role in the struggle against imperialism and for establishment of peace and security in the world.

Indian Minister of State Somarendra Kundu spoke of the need to support a world campaign for disarmament, while Iraqi delegate Hamid 'Alwan referred to the attitude of certain nonalined movement member countries which had moved away from the anti-imperialist line.

Cuban First Deputy Foreign Minister Rene Anillo was the last speaker at the afternoon session of the sixth nonalined countries ministerial-level meeting. He read a Cuban report on preparations that Cuba is making in the information field concerning the sixth summit conference to be held in Havana in the fall of 1979.

Indian Minister of State

BK200915Y Delhi ISI in English 0835 GMT 20 May 78 BK

[Text] India repeatedly urged nonaligned countries to settle bilateral disputes through negotiations so that the overall unity of the nonaligned movement could be preserved to tackle bigger issues of global concern in the fields of detente, disarmament and development, reports PTI. India also referred to the dangers to the unity of the movement through external interference.

Minister of State for External Affairs Somarendra Kundu delivered the Indian policy address on the opening day of the bureau of nonaligned countries meeting at the ministerial level in Havana. Kundu said: "The effectiveness of our movement depends on the extent of our unity within our ranks and the manner in which we practise the principle of the movement. I would earnestly appeal to all member countries of the nonaligned movement to close ranks and march ahead with confidence born out of a sense of unity of purpose."

Kundu said: "We must ensure that problems among nonaligned countries and internal differences among us are resolved bilaterally, peacefully and without external interference. If we, as nonaligned countries, cannot help and resolve them, outside powers are sure to exploit our weakness and will succeed in extending their spheres of influence all over again. In these circumstances the problems inherited from our colonial past instead of moving towards satisfactory solutions will only get further accentuated. It should be the task of this bureau to provide timely direction and momentum for promoting a climate of mutual trust, confidence and cooperation among ourselves."

Kundu said that the nonaligned "should remain genuine and steer clear of rival power bloc politics, ideological conformity and the pulls of confrontationist multilateral military alliances."

Kundu referred to the problems of southern Africa and pledged India's full support to the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe in their freedom struggles against the racist regimes.

He said that unless effective political, economic and diplomatic pressure was brought to bear upon the Pretoria regime, negotiations on Namibia were unlikely to make headway. If negotiations with Pretoria did not succeed, India would fully support the efforts of the patriotic forces led by the South-West African Peoples Organisation to gain their freedom. It extended similar support to the patriotic front in Zimbawe.

Kundu also extended India's full support to the Arab countries in their efforts to regain their territories from Israel and the struggle of the Palestinians to establish a Palestinian entity. He said the Arabs should stand united. Any division in their ranks was bound to strengthen Israel "in its intention to impose an unequal peace."

Regarding the Horn of Africa, he said the present lull in the fighting between Ethiopia and Somalia should be used to begin a dialogue for finding a durable solution to their problem.

Regarding the Indian Ocean, Kundu expressed India's hope that the currently deadlocked talks between the United States and the Soviet Union should not only be resumed but that their scope broadened to bring them in line with the aims of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Referring to the UN session on disarmament, he said the time for rhetoric was gone. "The use of nuclear weapons ought to be outlawed as a crime against humanity and the testing of nuclear weapons must stop." India was the first country at the United Nations which called for a ban on the testing of all nuclear weapons.

On economic issues, Kundu said the developed countries must give up protectionist policies. He said there was little progress on fundamental issues like integrated programme for commodities, debt problem and the transfer of real reasources to developing countries. He said the developing countries must speed up their programme of mutual assistance.

He said Inida had agreed to host a nonaligned centre for science and technology and would do its best to help the nonaligned countries in developing scientific research.

Afghan Foreign Minister's Speech

FL192242Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2132 GMT 19 May 78 FL

[Text] With Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca presiding, the second-day session of the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau meeting began today after being inaugurated yesterday at Habana Libre Hotel. At the morning session the representatives of Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Peru, Zaire, Indonesia, Syria, Afghanistan and Guinea made speeches.

Speaking to those assembled, Hafizollah Amin, Afghan deputy Prime Minister and foreign minister, stated that he had the honor of representing a democratic republic that was recently established based on the true desires of an independent and peace-loving people. He pointed out that this people could not longer tolerate the inequalities and usurpations of rights that the last vestiges of a decadent dynasty had tried in vain to impose.

In his remarks to the nonalined Coordinating Bureau ministerial-level meeting, the Afghan foreign minister stated: We are a revolution based on true democracy for our people. We are in the process of transforming the structure inherited from the oppressive past. Hafizollah Amin stated that the new democratic government led by the Revolutionary Council has the full support of the Afghan people.

Later, he stated that the Cuban people, who have had a historic and glorious struggle against the internal and international reactionary forces, have been a source of inspiration for the fighters of freedom and liberation throughout the world. The Afghan foreign minister also expressed his appreciation for his warm welcome and the generous hospitality given to his delegation.

Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin stated: We want to express our adherence to the principles of nonalinement. He stated that aggressions, such as that by Israel against Lebanon, are intolerable to peace-loving forces and that Afghanistan firmly believes it necessary for the Zionist forces to withdraw totally and completely from occupied Arab territories and respect the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Afghan foreign minister said: We are convinced that as long as those exploited and exploiters continue to exist the conflict will continue, and he added that the forces of imperialism still live on in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Lastly, he added that the nonalined movement has gained the peoples' praise.

Angolan, Algerian Ministers

FL202127Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 May 78 FL

[Excerpt] The sixth ministerial-level meeting of the nonalined countries movement Coordinating Bureau will end this afternoon with a plenary session. More than 250 delegates from 40 countries are participating in the meeting. They will issue a final communique at the end of the last work session.

The heads of several delegations spoke yesterday at the plenary session, among them Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, who denounced the existence of a subtle campaign by reactionary forces against the independence of the developing countries. Paulo Jorge criticizing the privileged positions of some countries within the nonalined movement which he said are far from what is demanded by the movement's principles.

In his remarks, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika referred to the present situation in the Western Sahara. He stated that, just as the problem in the Middle East cannot have a solution without the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, a similar situation will exist in the Western Sahara as Long as the Saharawi people's rights are not respected.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary's Address

For a TANJUG report on the speech by Joseph Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, at the Coordinating Bureau session on 19 May, see the Yugoslavia section of the 22 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

VIDELA ORDERS TLALTELOLCO TREATY RATIFICATION EXPEDITED

PY201954Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1935 GMT 19 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 May--During today's cabinet meeting President Jorge Rafael Videla ordered the Foreign Ministry to take the appropriate steps to ratify the portion of the Tlaltelolco treaty which Argentina had signed in Mexico in 1974, which deals with the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

Prior to this, Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes had reported to the cabinet on Argentina's attitude toward this treaty which had been signed by all Latin American foreign ministers--except Cuba's--in Mexico.

BOLIVIA'S VILLALPANDO DISCUSSES SEA OUTLET QUEST

PY191426Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2109 GMT 18 May 78 PY

[Text] Mendoza, 18 May--Maj Gen Alfonso Villalpando Armasa, Bolivian Army commander, has stated that for Bolivia the recovery of a sea outlet is not only an aspiration but a necessity. Furthermore, he said that the "granting of a free zone in the port of Rosario by the Argentine Government is an example of brotherhood which enables us to take Bolivia out of a landlocked situation which has lasted for almost a century."

General Villalpando Armasa, who arrived in Argentina on Monday in answer to an invitation extended by the Argentine Army and who has been in Mendoza since yesterday, stated that "it is part of our national policy to recover what was illegally seized by a neighboring country, Chile, as a result of an unjust war, the 1879 war."

He added that he was confident that Chile will show understanding and goodwill "which would lead us to an agreement to enable us to solve our landlocked situation."

After saying that he is convinced that the other Latin American countries and the entire world understand and are supportive of the Bolivian cause, General Villalpando Armasa noted the Argentine position which he said was an example of brotherhood.

He added that the [Bolivian] free zone in Rosario which was granted by the Argentine Government "has a very special meaning for the Bolivian people. It has a moral meaning because it shows to all the countries of the world, particularly to all Latin American countries, the true meaning of brotherhood."

The Bolivian military officer stated that when countries are intransigent in their positions and do not want to adopt a mentality of understanding, which is achieved through dialog, this undoubtedly threatens the tranquillity of all of us."

Moreover, he added: "With this I mean that there may be friction which could lead to major consequences."

General Villalpando Armasa, who visited military units and local tourist resorts, held a meeting today with Mendoza Governor Jorge Sixto Fernandez and returned to Buenos Aires in the afternoon.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT RAMALHO EANES ARRIVES

PA212346Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2320 GMT 21 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Rio de Janiero, 21 May (EFE)--Portuguese President Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes arrived late this afternoon at Rio's military airport on an official 4-day visit to Brazil. The chief of state will begin his itinerary tomorrow in the federal capital and will spend the night in San Clemente Palace, former Portuguese Embassy in Rio.

Eanes arrived accompanied by his wife, Foreign Affairs Minister Vitor Sa Machado, Finance and Planning Minister Vitor Constacio, and a group of economists, advisers and other officials.

The Portuguese president, whose visit is viewed favorably by all Brazilian media, will also pay an official visit to Venezuela before attending the 29 May NATO summit meeting in Washington. Before returning to Portugal, Ramalho Eanes will visit UN headquarters in New York and meet with leaders of organizations of Portuguese immigrants in New Jersey.

BENTES SAYS OFFICERS OFFERING HIM SUPPORT

PY201324Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 20 May 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro states that he has received many telephone calls from military officers who support his candidacy. However, he declined to release the names of these officers. Bentes Monteiro said: I am a military officer and I do not want to cause any division within the armed forces. He said that he takes his sense of honor seriously.

DETAILS GIVEN ON ABREU'S TALKS WITH MDB

PY191945Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 May 78 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro--During the meeting that General Abreu held on Monday with the three MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] vice presidents, he stated that the army is against the candidacy of General Figueiredo and that the movement in which he participates has the support of Generals Ariel Pacca da Fonseca and Ayrton Tourinho. The former chief of the military household told Senators Roberto Saturnino and Paulo Brossard, and deputy Tancredo Neves that Army Minister Gen Fernando Belfort Bethlem favors the movement. General Abreu said that the army minister, overheard by other officers, said that this is a political question in which he acts as a judge.

During the meeting, it was confirmed that General Abreu met with General Bentes Monteiro in Rio de Janeiro 15 days ago, when he told him about the military movement and about the MDB decision to support his candidacy if General Bentes Monteiro decides to run the risk.

The meeting on Monday was not the first meeting between the MDB leaders and the former chief of the military household. The idea of launching a military candidate by the MDB was the result of an understanding between General Abreu and Roberto Saturnino, with the knowledge and approval of Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, MDB president.

At this point, Senator Roberto Saturnino and Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes were meeting with former minister Severo Gomes, also interested in supporting General Bentes Monteiro's candidacy. Severo Gomes even assured Roberto Saturnino, Ulysses Guimaraes and Paulo Brossard that Senator Magalhaes Pinto would withdraw his candidacy at the right time to support General Bentes Monteiro, in the name of democracy and the Broad Front for Democracy.

As a result of the talks held last week--among them the meeting between former Minister Severo Gomes and Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes--Senator Paulo Brossard was assigned to work with the "authentic" group. The authentic group, represented by former Deputy Francisco Pinto and Senator Marcos Freire, met with General Bentes Monteiro in Sao Pedro da Aldeia yesterday. During the meeting, Francisco Pinto submitted for General Bentes Monteiro's consideration the terms under which the group will give him their support--among which are total and unconditional amnesty and the end of repression. General Bentes agreed with the terms. What really surprised General Bentes' close friend was the total coordination between the radicals of the opposition and the former superintendent of Sudene [Bentes Monteiro; superintendency for development of the northeast].

Bethlem Denies Expressing Support

PY201423Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 20 May 78 PY

[Text] In an official note, Army Minister Belfort Bethlem today replied to an article published by the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO which states that the candidacy of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro has the support of the army minister.

Denying this report, General Bethlem states that the report is (?baseless) and designed to create distrust within the army, by involving the army minister.

General Bethlem states that in addition to being a member of the cabinent of President Geisel, he is a soldier of the 31 March 1964 revolution and, therefore, agrees with the nomination of Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo for president, approved by the ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] national convention, the ruling party.

The Navy minister, Adm Geraldo de Azevedo Henning, also released an official note today in Brasilia--half an hour later than the one released by the army minister--expressing his support for the candidacy of General Figueiredo to the presidency of the republic.

Denying press reports, he made clear, however, that he had never opposed the candidacy of Gen Euler Bentes Monterio.

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN DENIES DIVISION WITHIN ARMY

PY200406Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 20 May 78 PY

[Text] The presidential spokesman, Col Rubem Ludwig, does not believe in the possibility of a victory of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro at the Electoral Court, which will elect the next president of the republic. He states, however, that the rules of the game are quite clear and that should the opposition win, the government will guarantee that the opposition candidate is sworn in as president.

Colonel Ludwig adds that this is also applicable to the state gubernatorial succession, since the government will accept the defeat of any of its candidates.

Speaking in Sao Paulo, Colonel Ludwig says that difference of opinions cannot be construed as division within the army. Commenting on remarks by Gen Hugo Abreu that the army opposes the future president of the republic, Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, Ludwig said: I do not think that is true. It is his personal opinion.

REPORTS OF U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST FORMER DINA CHIEF CRITICIZED

PY201756Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 20 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--Hugo Morales, director of the National Social Communications Agency, has said that alleged reports of judicial action [by U.S. authorities investigating the murder of Orlando Letelier] against Gen Manuel Contreras (ret), former director of the now-defunct National Intelligence Directorate [DINA], are typical examples of biased handling of news.

When asked about press reports from abroad, Morales stated that he has no information to that effect, and said that they are probably yet another example of biased news handling which attributes an unconfirmed series of opinions and judgments to unidentified authorities. Hugo Morales said that they were probably part of an effort to spread all kinds of rumors in order to confuse national and international public opinion.

NEW SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT ELECTED TO SUCCEED EYZAGUIRRE

PY181907Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 18 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--Israel Borquez Montero, member of the Supreme Court, has been elected the new president of this court in a plenary meeting of its members. He will replace Jose Maria Eyzaguirre, who did not run this time. Borquez' election confirms the tradition of always choosing the most senior member, because Eduardo Sandoval, who preceded Borquez in tenure, had refused the appointment on the grounds of poor health.

THREE MORE MIR MEMBERS LEAVE FOR EXILE IN EUROPE

PY202044Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT 20 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 May--It was announced here that three militants of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) left for exile today after being released by Chilean officials.

According to a report of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (CIME), Victor Heressman, Hector Reyes and Jorge Martinez left for Europe on a Lufthansa flight which left Santiago at 0745 (1145 GMT).

The three militants were tried by a Chilean military court for activities which the government believed to be an attempt against internal peace.

This judicial action was annulled after the government decreed an amnesty for political prisoners a month ago.

Heressman left for Norway and Hector Reyes and Jorge Martinez were given asylum in Sweden as a result of negotiations made by CIME.

The first group of five MIR members left for exile last week.

LOPEZ DENOUNCES SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT, VIEWS ECONOMY

PA200222Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 May 78 PA

[Text] Cartagena--President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen today stated that a strange subversive movement--being prepared behind the scenes to destabilize the [word indistinct] system--will not prosper and asserted that the government is ready to meet any challenge. The chief of state stressed that the leaders of the movement must be asked if they are going to maintain their stand, for the government intends to fully enforce the law.

Regarding the social unrest in the country, President Lopez said: We are merely responding to the challenges which we face. If you want to find out about this movement, you must ask those who are directing it from behind the scenes.

President Lopez today inaugurated the meeting of the National Association of Financial Institutions [ANIF]. He made a strong defense of the development program implemented by his administration. He said that during the past 40 years there has been excessive protection of industry, creating a vicious and evil circle in which industrialized sectors absorb the benefits that should go to the rural sector.

During the inauguration of the fourth national ANIF conference, he said that the pattern of substituting imports by making intensive use of capital establishes a [words indistinct] relationship in spite of the use of manpower in [passage indistinct] the peasants.

He added that the monopolistic industrial situation has allowed the establishment of high salaries out of proportion to the average level of earnings. He said that, in spite of a greater investment in industry, this sector is reporting the highest levels of unemployment.

During his discussion of the country's economic situation, President Lopez Michelsen said the plan announced at the beginning of his term to close the gap has begun to bear fruit. In this respect, he said the following: The development plan has won the battle against inflation. A coherent policy has permitted the implementation of programs such as the rural development plan and the food and nutrition plan. We have overcome the crisis in food production and this has created a favorable trade balance. We have increased industrial efficiency and reduced unemployment to the lowest level in the past 15 years.

President Lopez Michelsen said that it is a mistake to believe that the import substitution can lead the country to a higher degree of development. Referring to the development program his administration has implemented to close the gap, he said that this program, contrary to the others earlier ones followed in the country, places a greater emphasis on balanced development instead of concentrating resources in a dominating sector, industry. He added that his administration promotes exports as a means of increasing the efficiency of domestic production instead of imitating the program which proposes the substitution of imports.

He also said that his development program has eradicated the conflict between industry and agriculture, pointing out that the conflict should take place between the production of goods and provision of services.

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED; MORALES ADDRESSES NATION

President Issues Emergency Decree

PA200608Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0503 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Decree No (?011-78-IN)]

[Text] The president of the republic, considering:

That a climate of unrest is being promoted through serious disruptions of public order in the national territory, a climate that hinders the normal development of the nation's activities;

That under Article No 213 of the state's constitution, it is the armed forces' responsibility to preserve public order, in accordance with Article No 70 of the same body of laws and Supreme Decree No 14-63-(?CGSA) of 29 April 1973, with the approving vote of the Council of Ministers, resolves the following:

1. A state of emergency is declared in the entire national territory. As a result of this, the commanders of the respective areas of national security will assume political and military command, executing the plans for the internal defense of the territory that have been approved by the armed forces joint command.

2. The guarantees declared in Articles No 56, 61, 62 and 67 of the state's constitution are suspended in the entire national territory.

3. The ministers of war, the navy, aeronautics, the interior and the armed forces joint command are entrusted with the enforcement of the present supreme decree released at the Government House in Lima on 18 May 1978.

[signed] Div Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti, president of the republic; Div Gen Oscar Molina Palochia, president of the Council of Ministers and war minister; Air Force Lt Gen Jorge Tamayo de la Flor, aeronautics minister; Vice Adm Jorge Parodi Galliani, navy minister; Brig Gen Fernando Velit Sabatini, interior minister

President, Ministers Issue Decree

PA200653Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0506 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Decree Law No (?22192)]

[Text] The president of the republic, whereas: The revolutionary government has released the following decree law:

The revolutionary government, considering:

That it has declared a state of emergency and the suspension of constitutional guarantees throughout the national territory because public order and tranquillity have been disrupted with the aid of nondaily and irregular publications and political parties and organizations which have distorted the purpose of the newspaper, radio and television spaces that were granted them in accordance with the electoral law for the constituent assembly and in compliance with Article (?25) of Decree Law No 17063, through the use of the powers invested in it and with the approval of the Council of Ministers, has released the following decree law:

1. The broadcast of all nondaily and irregular television programs whose content is not exclusively scientific, professional, technical or cultural is suspended, as are all newspaper, radio and television spaces referred to in Article No 139 of Decree Law No 21995 and in Supreme Decree No 003-77-11-OAJ of 1 December 1977, as long as the state of emergency declared in Decree Law No 011-78-IN of 18 May 1978 persists.

2. The Interior Ministry has been entrusted with the fulfillment of the present decree law.

3. All provisions contrary to his decree law are abrogated.

Released at the Government House in Lima on 18 May 1978

[signed] Div Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti, president of the republic; Div Gen Oscar Molina Palochia, president of the Council of Ministers and war minister; Vice Adm Jorge Parodi Galliani, navy minister; Lt Gen Jorge Tamayo de la Flor, aeronautics minister; Ambassador Jose de la Puente Radbill, foreign minister; Dr Javier Silva Ruete, economy and finance minister; Div Gen Emilio Vanini Chumpitaz, transportation and communications minister; Div Gen Juan Sanchez Gonzalez, energy and mines minister; Div Gen Otto Elespuru Revoredo, education minister; Gabriel Anatta Piaggio, industry, commerce, tourism and integration minister; Vice Adm Francisco Mariategui Angulo, fisheries minister; Lt Gen Jose Garcia Calderon, labor minister; Brig Gen Luis Arbulu Ibanez, agriculture and and nutrition minister; Maj Gen Oscar Davila Zumaeta, health minister; Rear Adm Geronimo Cafferata Marazzi, housing and construction minister; Brig Gen Fernando Velit Sabatini, interior minister

Therefore, I order this published and enforced.

Lima, 18 May 1978

[signed] Div Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti; Div Gen Oscar Molina Palochia; Vice Adm Jorge Parodi Galliani; Lt Gen Jorge Tamayo de la Flor and Brig Gen Fernando Velit Sabatini

Government Communique on Decrees

PA200555Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Official Communique No 011-78-RSTC]

[Text] The revolutionary government of the armed forces notifies all citizens of the following:

1. The country's serious economic situation has forced the government to decree the economic (?revitalization) measures with which everyone is already familiar.

2. These measures are being used by extremists as an excuse to instigate subversion and disrupt [word indistinct] public order in various parts of the national territory, threatening private life and property and public and social services, actions that threaten the country's security and the upholding of our nation's spiritual values.

3. In view of these facts, and considering that the revolutionary government is obliged to preserve public order and promote the economic, social and political objectives outlined in the Tupac Amaru plan, it has decided through Supreme Decree No 011-78-IN of 18 May 1978 to declare a state of emergency in the entire national territory and to suspend the constitutional guarantees included in Articles No 56, 61, 62, 67 and 68 of the nation's constitution.

In the same manner, Decree Law No 22192 imposes the suspension of nondaily and irregular publications as well as newspaper, radio and television messages referred to in Article No 139 of Decree Law No (0995) and Supreme Decree No 003-77-OCI-2AJ of 1 December 1977. Other political campaign messages of this kind are also suspended.

It should be stressed that these emergency measures will last only as long as necessary to restore a climate of normalcy to the country. The intention to maintain and continue the process of elections for the constituent assembly and its enactment and functioning is reiterated, as well as the intention to call general elections according to the already announced terms at a later date.

4. The revolutionary armed forces government calls for the understanding and patriotism of all Peruvians, and asks them to contribute with their wise conduct to the reestablishment of the necessary order and peace, so that Peru may attain a state that will allow us to further the establishment of a free, just and independent democracy.

Lima, 19 May 1978

Ministry of the Interior, Public Relations Office

Morales Speaks to Nation

PA210204Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 78 PA/PY

[Speech to nation by President Francisco Morales Bermudez--presumably live]

[Text] Dear friends, Peruvians all: A speech was announced. In fact, it was not my intention to make a formal speech. I believe that too many formal speeches have been made in the country. Principally, it is my desire to use these moments to convey to you our ideas, our thoughts, our worries.

All of us know that our fatherland is experiencing difficult moments, but one would have to wonder what country which is building, which is on the path of development, as our Peru is, does not experience difficult moments in its history, such as we are experiencing now.

But we also believe that the building of a nation, the building of a nation occurs not only during happy moments; it also happens during difficult times. That is why I wish now, as chief of government, of the armed forces, to try to reach all of you, without exception. We believe that regardless of our political position or ideological stand, it is fundamentally a question of being Peruvian.

We all know what has been occurring in our fatherland in the past few days. The people have been told about a set of economic measures and these have produced a reaction among our people perhaps because we ourselves, the people in the government, did not inform the people in sufficient time before adopting the measures.

There has been, I would say, a natural reaction on the part of the people because the measures are truly severe and we must accept them. However, I am certain that by explaining the actions which we will have to take in the future, the people will accept them calmly.

However, apart from this we have to deplore, as Peruvians and as Christians, we have to deplore incidents which have seriously disrupted the country's normal life, forcing us to dictate measures to defend the social order at this time in our existence. This is because we have had very intense activity on the part of some Peruvians whom we should also ask to think about their fatherland. Professional agitators have been active and they are very close to each other in ideological and political ideas. In recent days professional agitators--in intellectual and material terms--have been intensely working and trying to disrupt the order and normal life of the country.

In this respect we have been very sorry to see that there are an extreme right and extreme left in our country which, without thinking alike, without having the same goals or the same thoughts, concur in their actions. We have seen exaggerations in the news media and we have also seen, on television for example, the expression of extreme leftist ideas that do not help toward building the fatherland. We have seen how practically the same ideas, the same thoughts, the same attitudes have been observed--and it is sad, and we have to say this with much sorrow--among persons who have been educated in the thoughts and spirit of the men in uniform, who love their fatherland. Some of them are also participating in those same extremist camps, which are not building and are not going to build the Peru of the future.

Yesterday we heard a series of rumors, the already famous balls [bolas] as we know them in Peru. While yesterday, the day before yesterday and over the past several days we were quietly performing our duties in the cabinet and in the revolutionary junta, with no problems among us, we heard about those rumors and those balls. However, we believe that all this is taking place at a time when there is growing anxiety in our fatherland and that this corresponds to the political activities which the government of the revolutionary armed forces itself has opened up in a democratic fashion in Peru.

We have been able to observe how those rumors, those balls, have a fundamental, unmistakeable objective in our day and age, which is to divide our armed forces and our police forces, which are today responsible for the political and economic leadership of the fatherland. But we must also say it, in a sense of constructive criticism--which is perhaps a little different from the completely destructive criticism which we have heard in recent days--I repeat, with constructive criticism--to which we have a right due to our own responsibilities in doing so--we should also criticize the demogogy of the politicians, the demagogy of the political parties.

Also by way of constructive criticism, we invite the political parties of Peru to discuss the problems of Peru with less demogogy, with more truth, because so far we have not heard any realistic proposal for the future of Peru from any political group. We want them to do so. It is our desire, and we have faith that they will do so.

We must change our line, and I also believe it is not a matter of political parties defending leaderships or persons. I believe that if a political party has an ideology it should basically [words indistinct] abide by its principles and doctrine. It should defend that doctrine and adapt it to the Peruvian situation. It should stand up to other parties in order to really form a constructive democracy in Peru.

We have also observed with sadness--and I say with sadness because although we are the rulers this does not make us the keepers of freedom, but as rulers we do allow freedom--I repeat that we have observed with sadness how the press has directly contributed to the creation of a state of confusion in the country by magnifying events and employing extreme sensationalism which in no way contributes to the solution of the nation's serious problems.

I do not wish to make statements which are subjective. I prefer to be objective regarding our situation. We do not wish under any circumstances that our efforts and the political objectives we have conscientiously sought for Peru to become distorted. We do not want the democratic opening we have established in our fatherland to be curtailed. In view of a formal and justified request from the Electoral Council, we have changed the date of the constituent assembly elections from 4 to 18 June. I am very sincere when I say that this is not a political move by this government. We have done so at the request of the Electoral Council, which is responsible for the electoral process [words indistinct].

We are firmly determined to carry out the political program which we have established for the transference of the government and power to a legitimately elected government representing the will of the people. This is not just a commitment of the person who is addressing you. This is a historic commitment assumed by our armed forces and our police forces.

In this regard, we have been informed--and this is also public--that if the constituent assembly, in its fundamental and sovereign mission, which is to define new lines of political, social and economic conduct for our fatherland, (?it is an essential condition that) should be carried out before the time which has been prudently allotted to the political program, we would have an answer to the concern that this government would not create any problems in advancing the political program for a new constitution for Peru.

But this is very important because it is closely related to current political developments. These various activities, many of them of an exclusively subversive character, which have taken place in Peru took lives and destroyed peoperty at a time when we have no resources to take care of all our needs. In spite of all this, we plan to maintain the political objective we have set. But--and here is the link to current events--to achieve tranquillity and peace in Peru, it is necessary not only to comply with the commitment to transfer political power, but to assure that this takes place in a stable environment. So I call on all political and labor groups in the country to ponder this. You are asking for a transfer of political power [words indistinct] we have to seek a transfer which insures a future political stability in our country because without it there cannot be economic stability.

With all these national developments, we have been forced to suspend regular and periodic publications and radio and television news programs [as heard] as long as the state of emergency is in effect.

I want the people to know that this measure is aimed precisely at suspending those activities to allow the government to assume the very pressing responsibility to maintain peace and public order in the country. For this reason we have decreed the suspension of these activities. We are not definitely restricting freedom of the press. This is a suspension that is customary in political situations such as these and we hope that in a few days we can return to normality and freedom of expression. But at the same time we would like this period, which we hope is short, to also give us time to think and mediate. The owners of these newspapers, newsmen; let us not destroy Peru. How sad it is to see what is said in many news media. [Words indistinct] instead of looking for the negative, why not look for the positive? Why do we not offer constructive criticism?

I would say that it is much easier to criticize constructively than to criticize negatively. Negative criticism has another purpose. Negative criticism does not build a nation. Very often it unnecessarily destroys men, institutions and principles.

We would have to ask ourselves why we make demands concerning these matters. On other occasions we have said that our country's organizations unfortunately--there is no other word for it because we are not organized in such a way--do not have the perfected mechanisms of action that would permit us, as would be ideal, to give these economic measures a more balanced nature.

Our social structures [estamentos] are subject to various shocks and we are concerned about this. Later in this speech, we will discuss certain matters in this area.

It is indisputable, in the present situation our country is experiencing, that we cannot and should not adopt dogmatic economic measures, economic measures based on cliches. Very often decisions in the economic area are based on particular political thoughts and ideologies. We believe that the Peruvian situation, the Peruvian economic situation, maintaining to the utmost degree possible the standards of social justice, must be handled realistically, with very practical measures which very often, I repeat, are not based on any particularly political concept or ideology.

I believe that we are perhaps somewhat intolerant in our position. I believe that it is better that way because I feel just as if we were conversing, as if you, each Peruvian, were here asking me questions at this moment. Just a few days ago during a speech we said that freedom is not born of a weak government. Freedom is born of a strong government.

Some of you, dear compatriots, may ask: Why then has the government taken the measures suspending constitutional guarantees, declaring the national state of emergency and restricting freedom? We have done this precisely because the situation demands it. There have been very serious disruptions of public order which have not been caused by the majority of the citizens, the majority of Peruvians who desire only peace and work. The disruptions of public order have been caused by intellectual and greedy agitators who are a minority in this country. They have forced us to take these measures, which restrict freedoms temporarily, so that we might be able to guide our country in a very few days toward a state of tranquillity, which is what we need in order to carry out our duties.

Another question which some Peruvians have been asking is whether the economic measures we have recently taken represent a rightist shift in the process--this has been said for a long time--to the detriment of the majority of the people.

The measures which we have adopted are neither leftist nor rightist. They are measures which, with all the social impact they may have--and we will explain this later--are economically realistic under the conditions prevailing in Peru.

Some days ago, as I was talking with a group of persons who had a meeting here in the palace, we told them that we were carrying out a self-criticism of certain aspects in the structural problems of the economy. We told them that over a relatively long period of time, the 10 years that our revolutionary process has existed, the Peruvian state has been forced in some cases, and has felt the need in other cases, to make large investments. When the revolutionary process began, in its first years, perhaps because of a lack of dialog, of greater understanding, which undoubtedly created some hatred toward the political leadership, there was a withdrawal of the nation's private sector from the area of investment.

The state was obliged to make large investments, some of them to help achieve social equality and others to fill the vacuum left by the lack of private investment, which withdrew from and depleted the national economy.

This is what has occurred. We believe that this change of direction in our behavior leans neither to the right nor the left, but rather falls within totally pragmatic and realistic guidelines for our national life. We have been able to provide the opportunity for investment, production and work to the national private sector.

For this reason, we believe that the economic measures are neither rightist nor leftist. They are economic measures which should maintain the necessary equilibrium in the country's finances and economy. We understand and we are aware that we must work hard to reduce as much as possible the impact of these economic measures on the poorest sectors of our society. We accept this commitment and we are going to fulfill it. But we must keep in mind that this natural reaction of the poorest sectors of our country is not the appropriate reaction at this time for these humble Peruvian patriots.

These reactions are today agitated by an extreme left which desires and proposes as a fundamental thesis the people's struggle, a people's struggle that would produce chaos in the life of our fatherland, and at the same time by an extreme right that wants a capitalist dictatorship for our country, a capitalist totalitarianism. These two extremes are confronting us with these two opposing ideas, the capitalist dictatorship and totalitarianism against a dictatorship of the proletariat, which is also a dictatorship.

Those are the extremes which hurt Peru. And in the center of this great Peruvian fatherland is the great national majority, the great majority of the people who want peace, who want prosperity for the people of an organized state. Yes, that is what we want.

Another question which I must answer is whether the economic measures recently issued are the product of foreign pressure; whether they are the product of compromises, or of the surrender of the national prestige. I must tell all Peruvians the greatest truth that my conscience as a soldier and patriot can provide. The economic measures recently issued have been taken with absolute dignity and sovereignty.

No international organization, the IMF or any other, has imposed these measures on us. They are measures which are realistic for Peru, but realistic measures which had to be taken as a result of a serious lack of financing in the country's budget, which has been growing worse for several years, (?undermining) the financing of our balance of payments program, which is also affected by various internal and external structural factors caused by our [words indistinct].

At this moment Peru has no agreement with any of the international organizations, but we must depend on these international organizations because, in the first place, we are members, as are many countries of the world and all other Latin American countries without exception. Even some socialist countries are members of those international organizations. We have established our political orientation very clearly. We are cooperating with the international organizations to obtain the financing which our country requires to achieve the economic levels which are already representing greater production and, consequently, more jobs. [Words indistinct] we have made a great national effort. [passage indistinct]

We are making a sincere appeal to the working forces of our fatherland. We are making an appeal to the Peruvian businessmen so that, without forgetting the necessary profit, they may properly operate their enterprises while still taking the workers into consideration. The goal we should never stop seeking in Peru is to develop the greatest understanding between businessmen and workers. Our desire and our hope is that with very little state intervention, which always acts as a regulating element, in all these problems we could attain a healthy understanding and a reciprocal comprehension between businessmen and workers.

I ask at this moment, what would become of the businessmen without the workers, and I also ask the workers what would become of them without the businessmen. [Passage indistinct] and the combination of efforts is indispensable for the workers and for the businessmen as well. I appeal to the institutions, to the various organizations of our country, I ask that we all unite to defend Peru. We have seen--and we must repeat it today--that Peru does not consist solely of those in uniform, nor does it consist solely of men without uniform. Peru consists of all of us because each one of us fulfills a task.

Today within the revolutionary government we are pursuing the political objective of transferring power to civilians, thus maintaining the true position of our armed forces in the life of the country.

This is what we want. We want understanding, but while we are trying to make understanding prevail in Peruvian affairs, we hear what politicians are saying in public squares and we realize that they are not seeking national unity.

One important aspect within our economic objectives, which is an essential complement to the adopted economic measures--something which was never done before--is a profound revision of the Peruvian foreign debt. I will discuss this point later.

On this occasion I must also reiterate the permanent cohesion existing within the Peruvian Armed Forces and police regarding implementation of the economic and political objectives for providing tranquillity to the healthy people of Peru, that is, the majority of the Peruvian people.

In this regard, we must also state that this government has no political or partisan ambition. It has no political commitment with any party. The only thing this government wants is [words indistinct] the political and economic life in Peru.

In view of the present circumstances related to the economic measures adopted recently, I want to reiterate that the democratic opening proposed by the armed forces revolutionary government in no way means that the armed forces will lose social control or that they will fail to guarantee--as they should--public tranquillity.

I would like to make a small comment to show--and this need not be taken personally, but I do feel the need to say it--that I claim total responsibility for the 5 years during which I had the opportunity to (?head) the Economy Ministry. I say this because there is a very close connection between the present economic situation and my responsibility during those 5 years and because just as there is sound criticism, I believe that one has the right to defend himself. When I was about to end my 5-year term as economy and finance minister in December 1973, I clearly and publicly stated in advanced the problems which would later affect our economy.

But no one listened to my warning. These alerts were not taken seriously. When we ended the 1973 fiscal year, Peru's public enterprises did not have a deficit. You can review the books: There was no deficit. The budget deficit was fairly manageable. There was practically no deficit in the balance of payments.

As the economy minister, I supported [words indistinct] but as the economy minister, on many occasions I did not agree with the euphoric attitudes which we have effectively abandoned. Thus this stage has ended.

I would now like to dwell for some minutes on our situation and our economic future. It is not the first time we have said--and we will repeat it now--that our country today is experiencing a generalized crisis in its economic structure, a crisis which is basically expressed in a very large budget deficit and an important deficit in the balance of payments. In general terms this involves a scarcity of foreign exchange, which has caused a depression in our productive apparatus.

In the social field, the repercussions of this crisis are expressed in a reduction of the level of the real income of the population and in an important level of unemployment and underemployment.

As part of the political program of transferring power after the constituent assembly, we have also outlined the objective of doing our utmost, the utmost within the limits of our jobs, to achieve within this relatively short political period our fatherland's economic recovery.

It would be utopian, it would be demagogic, for we who are currently responsible for the Government of Peru to say that we believe Peru will have recovered economically by 1980. This would be a lie.

All the efforts we are now making and will continue to make, all efforts will be made to allow the simultaneous transfer of political power, together with the beginning of economic recovery in Peru.

We must also believe that our fatherland's economic recovery will in large part, an important part, be due to the efforts and sacrifices of the Peruvians and, because Peru is not an isolated country, to the indisputable changes within the context of world economics.

But we must overcome the crisis without sacrificing the future. This is important. We must do this in a pragmatic manner, in a realistic manner, maintaining our basic principles but removed from those political theories which have been influencing the solution of our national problems.

In view of all this, we wish to give full support to the national private sector, but at the same time we must categorically reject any kind of pressure dealing with the offering of loans [words indistinct] national resources.

All Peruvians must support this idea, this objective. We want to progressively but radically eradicate the budget deficit and the deficit in our balance of payments. We must make a maximum, coordinated effort to reactivate in a dynamic and accelerated manner the entire national productive apparatus.

We want an energetic promotion of labor sources, but sources which are strictly productive and not bureaucratic.

To achieve all this, which can be called the basic objective of our economic reactivation program--to achieve all of this we must enforce certain tools, such as strict austerity, without exception or indulgence of any kind; an immediate study to reduce and eradicate the present exemptions in Peruvian taxes; rationalization of the various tax exemption systems; a complete eradication of sources of unnecessary public expense; real and effective debureaucratization of the public apparatus, without causing an increase in unemployment during the transference from an unproductive to a productive labor system--this will be done by creating priority productive labor sources outside the economic apparatus, but having a minimal effect on our foreign reserves, which are now very scare; and a rational and effective price policy for staples, without unnecessary subsidies, which would eliminate speculation on staples such as food, medicine, etc.

An important objective is the reorganization of our foreign debt. We must note at this point that we have achieved very important progress in this area by restructuring our foreign debt with the USSR in a very short time. Now we must try to restructure our debt with the Western nations.

In this regard, we have set a political objective for which we are going to struggle very hard, no matter what it costs. Our objective is the following: We are going to restructure our foreign debt in such a way that we will cover it with no more than 20 to 25 percent of our national revenues. This is our objective.

In this manner, despite the difficulties, we will obtain the amount of currency required to maintain a natural pace of growth and development for our country.

We must promote our exports as much as possible, but this promotion must be guided by a selected study of incentives so as not to give way to extreme situations, that is, excessive profits.

We want to immediately carry out a harsh campaign against smuggling and tax evasion, without any exceptions. We also want to establish taxes for those who are not paying taxes today even though they are capable of doing so.

We want to immediately carry out a study of the bureaucratic system to determine which bureaucratic organizations can be completely eliminated--that is, we want to adopt a wage policy within which the extremely serious restrictions faced by our country will result in a just redistribution of labor income.

And we must also look for mechanisms which will allow the permanent participation of labor and business sectors in the high echelons of government.

In this regard--and the various work groups are well aware of this--at the government palace, either through the military household or the general secretariat, we are continually receiving requests from work groups of federations or unions of workers and also from business groups.

We are always concerned over any paper which comes to this house. For us, they are not just requests, and thus we seriously study them, process them and try to solve them. Many people are aware of this. We do not indulge in bureaucracy in this house. We work 12 to 14 hours a day here.

Above all, it is necessary to always consider what is real and possible, and take measures which can be directly aimed at finding a solution.

It is often claimed that these measures are taken because we do not think of the people. This is false. These measures are precisely designed to build a future, to guarantee the people's future, since it would be very easy, for instance, to continue subsidizing prices and even lower prices, but what would the social cost of lowering prices be? Subsidies represent billions which could have been invested in other areas in which the people still have needs, such as the construction of hospitals, roads and schools.

To those gentlemen who have been appearing on television lately claiming that nothing has been done, I invite them to come to the palace to see the problems we have, to see that we are continuously administering the problems through each department supervisor and that, despite the crisis we are experiencing, we still take care of the needs of a little town up in the mountains--a little town which did not have electricity but now does, which did not have water but now does. I invite all those gentlemen to come to Government House and see for themselves and review with us the problems we have in each department, to see how we have registered all the large and small undertakings and investments which are necessary for the productive structure of the nation, even small undertakings of 500,000 soles, 100,000 soles, 5,000 soles which are invested in small towns. All of this is registered. Come and see for yourselves all these undertakings the government is handling despite the crisis. Let us not be demagogic, let us speak the truth.

We are not encouraged by [words indistinct] alternatives. We must think about the future of the country, and I hope this is true.

Furthermore, it is indispensable to think that Peru is a country having an important geopolitical situation in Latin America. Although Peru is not the country with the greatest economic development in Latin America, since there are other countries having greater economic development than we, we must not only view our present geopolitical situation, but also that throughout our history.

Because the freedom of the Latin American fatherland originated in Peru, because of the Peruvian international policy concerning all the countries of the world, and particularly because of the more cordial relations we have within the framework of Latin America, we must look after Peru, we must look after our fatherland.

We must look after our fatherland because it has an excellent geopolitical position within Latin America.

Let us reaffirm our national objectives, and let us not be defeated by difficult situations, such as the one we are experiencing at present. Let us lift our spirits, let us have faith.

All nations, all great nations, are not built without having to face problems. Great nations are built when they confront problems, when they have to confront difficulties.

But we will gradually overcome all our problems. Let us not be utopian in making political proposals which may be very good in theory, which may be very interesting for a university analysis. Let us confront our problems in a realistic manner.

Let us do this, but let us achieve it with social justice and let us all together make a great effort to avoid selfishness. Let us defeat selfishness. Let all political groups, labor groups, institutions, the armed forces, all of us together defeat selfishness, the selfishness which destroys the fatherland, which destroys the world. Let us avoid selfishness, avoid the selfishness of power. Let us share power, let us avoid the selfishness of having more [word indistinct]. Let us promote the well-being of our families, of our fatherland. Let us distribute wealth; let us not hoard it. Let us avoid the selfishness of knowledge; let us share our experiences and our teachings.

If we do this, we will succeed. Let us be optimistic. I have faith in Peru, I have faith in our people. I will not hesitate. If my people are suffering from these measures--which we will make more bearable, we will do this--if my people are suffering, I do not hesitate to ask their forgiveness, and I do this; I ask their forgiveness.

Political Leaders Comment

PA211334Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1212 GMT 21 May 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 21 May (EFE)--"There has been an exaggerated amount of repression in the provinces," an EFE reporter was told today by American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) leader Andres Townsend.

The politician said that the Peruvian Government's closure of magazines was "very serious" and pointed out that the postponement of the constituent assembly elections "has only increased tension which otherwise might have abated." Townsend explained that the economic decrees, which set off the present crisis, had "a brutal effect upon the people's finances and reactions were inevitable."

Former President Fernando Belaunde Terry said that "anything which is not a call to general elections is a mistake and everything will go from bad to worse." Belaunde, leader of the rightist Popular Action, spoke against "all political repression." The former president insisted that the basic problem in Peru is the "establishment of a constitutional government."

Andres Nunez a spokesman for the Peruvian Communist Party, asserted that the policy statements of all the leftist forces in the country "agree with each other." He said that the proposed 48-hour general strike called for tomorrow has his party's support, adding that the demands made by the strikers are "legitimate and just."

OFFICER DENIES REPORTS OF PLANNED COUP

PY200243Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0100 GMT 20 May 78 PY

[Text] Lima--Col Jose Quispez Asin, director of the army's OFFICIAL GAZETTE, has denied reports that army commanders had met to coordinate a military coup against President Morales Bermudez.

Colonel Quispez reported that the meeting was designed merely to welcome a Colombian military commander who is visiting Peru.

EL TIEMPO DIRECTOR AMONG PRISONERS ARRESTED 20 MAY

PA201837Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 May (AFP)--New arrests continued today in Peru in the wake of the declaration of the state of emergency and the suspension of constitutional guarantees last night.

Those arrested today include Alfonso Baella, director of the Lima conservative weekly EL TIEMPO, who in the paper's latest edition harshly criticized the price increases decreed by the government last Sunday.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE PREPARATIONS FOR STRIKE

PA201907Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1837 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 20 May (AFP)--Influential Peruvian labor organizations today continued their preparations for a general strike Monday and Tuesday despite the emergency measures decreed by the government last night.

The strike is being organized by the communist and Christian labor centrals; the drivers, graphic arts, beer and power federations; as well as the National Agrarian Confederation and the Lima branch of the progovernment labor central.

They all called on workers, peasants, students, professionals and the church to defend the people's standard of living, which has been "attacked" by the "antipopular agreement" between the government and the International Monetary Fund.

Accusing the military regime of taking sides with the rightwing sectors, the labor centrals said the 48-hour strike will lead to an indefinite strike if their demands are not met.

CNT Disavows Strike

PY201800Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 78 PY

[Text] The National Workers Confederation--CNT--has issued a statement to its grassroots and to all workers of the country that the confederation has not ordered any strike for next Monday and Tuesday.

The CNT, through a communique released yesterday, indicated that the national executive committee is respectful of the agreements reached at the fourth national congress held in Ancon, stating that the strikes and other actions must be approved by all the regionals and not only by the high level [word indistinct] or infiltrated elements which have no representation of any kind.

Therefore, the CNT made a call to all its grassroots not to be taken by surprise by elements foreign to the labor movement. The CNT asked workers to be alert to the directives issued by the authentic representatives of the national labor central. The communique was signed by CNT President Victor Sanchez Zapata and by (Luis Amarco Pan) [words indistinct].

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DEFENDS END TO SUBSIDIES

PY191539Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 May 78 PY

[Text] Agriculture and Nutrition Minister Luis Arbulu Ibanez stated here today that the severance of subsidies for wheat, canned milk and oil imports is a very harsh measure but indicated that it has its advantages for the future development of the country's economy.

Minister Arbulu Ibanez made this statement after meeting with President Morales Bermudez. He added that the severance of these subsidies will encourage national production, thus generating new jobs in rural areas, and will also alleviate the flight of foreign currency from the country.

Arbulu Ibanez emphasized that the supply of staples is normal throughout the country. He indicated that measures had been implemented to guarantee normal and adequate supply in all cities and populated areas of the country.

Minister Arbulu Ibanez refuted erroneous reports on the consequences of the recent drought in northern districts. He said that the appropriate measures had been taken to counteract these consequences.

The minister also revealed that the process of agrarian reform will end in the next 12 months with the allocation of 1.42 million hectares of farmland. He stated that up to 30 April 37 percent of the total land allotments, established at 9.52 million hectares, had been fulfilled. [figures as heard]

GUATEMALA

LUCAS JOINS LAUGERUD IN CALLING FOR MORE PARTIES

PA202138Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] President-elect Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas expressed agreement with the statement of President Laugerud Garcia that, for the country to be truly democratic, at least six or seven political parties which have been facing registration difficulties during the past 10 years should be allowed to register. The new leader said that, true to his campaign primise, he will permit the free interplay of ideas which are not prohibited by the constitution and will promote the registration of new parties. At present, there are four registered parties, but seven are awaiting registration. They are from the democratic left, center and right.

The statements of the two leaders were well received by the political parties on Friday, but the parties said that it is not enough for the president to make recommendations in this regard to the electoral registry. He must issue a written order.

NEW DEMONSTRATIONS ANNOUNCED BY WORKERS, STUDENTS

PA201758Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Guatemala City--Agitation continues among labor and student sectors as the workers announced a new peaceful protest demonstration against the 27.4-percent increase in electricity rates and against the high cost of living in general.

Meanwhile, the students continued their 8-month demands for more attention, equipment, new buildings and the dismissal of some directors whom their consider incompatible with the students' interests.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN; TO VISIT PERU

PA201723Y Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1220 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Foreign Minister Col Roberto Palma Galvez today left for New York to attend the UN meeting on world disarmament.

Later this week, Colonel Palma Galvez will leave for Lima, Peru, to attend, jointly with Salvadoran colleague Dr Jose Antonio Rodriguez, an important 3 June meeting with mediator Jose Bustamante y Rivero in connection with the peace negotiations currently underway between Honduras and El Salvador.

NICARAGUA

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED; SUPPRESSED BY MILITARY

PA191610Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 19 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] New student demonstrations, staged to commemorate Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino's 83d birthday, were broken up yesterday in various cities throughout the country. Ceremonies commemorating Sandino's birthday were also held at the two universities, the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua and the Central American University.

The police broke up student demonstrations in Leon and in Masaya, where two students were wounded in the legs when soldiers fired at youths staging a demonstration to protest the arrest of another student. It was also reported that brief demonstrations were staged in Jinotepe but that no major incidents occurred.

Several student demonstrations were staged in Matagalpa yesterday, which prompted the suspension of U.S. Ambassador Mauricio Solaun's visit scheduled for that day.

Seize Schools in Managua

PA191738Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1624 GMT 19 May 78 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Nicaragua--presumably live]

[Text] Student agitation has continued in Nicaragua. Many schools and colleges are paralyzed. Here are the details as reported by OIR from Managua:

In Managua, many students have not attended classes either. Some government schools are at a total standstill and are in the hands of student groups despite warnings issued by the Ministry of Public Education a few days ago that absences would be taken into consideration in the students' final marks.

This measure seems to have resulted in greater student reaction. Instead of returning to their schools, they have seized them. They are demanding the resignation of the directors and professors whom they accuse of being partial to or in favor of the government concerning all of the government decisions.

In Managua, police patrols yesterday morning prevented student groups from organizing street demonstrations.

National Guard Suppresses Students

PA201838Y Buernos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 May 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 May (LATIN)--The National Guard suppressed high school students demonstrating against recent government measures today. According to student spokesmen, the disturbances were the result of a resolution issued yesterday by President Anastasio Somoza and the National Guard General Staff which gives full support to the Ministry of Education in applying high school regulations.

The regulations state that students cannot participate in political demonstrations and that any student with more than a specified number of absences will forfeit the school year. A group of demonstrators marching toward the National Autonomous University was intercepted by military patrols and forced to seek refuge at the Central American University.

Meanwhile, reports from Masaya said that two students were shot last night when the National Guard cleared a high school which had been occupied by students.

The new wave of protests began during the first days of this week when students claimed that the government had not fulfilled some of the promises it had made. These included the improvement of the living conditions of several Sandinist women in the Managua central police station. The government claims that it has fulfilled its commitments and that the students have added other conditions for political reasons.

Parents Condemn Military Actions

PA200218Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 19 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Parents are protesting the increase in reprisals against students.

During an extraordinary meeting, the organization of parents whose children attend public schools protested an increase in reprisals against students in Managua and the other departments of the country.

At the same time, they condemned a communique issued by the presidential press and information office which, they allege, aggravates the crisis and increases the frequency of reprisals on the part of the military authorities.

In an urgent communique, the parents charge that the military authorities last night committed acts of violence in almost all of the schools, especially at the Managua Central Normal School and at the Masaya National Institute, where students were beaten and threatened with death in the presence of the principals of those study centers. Two students were seriously wounded by gunfire.

With regard to the presidential press and information office communique, they say that it violates the no reprisal agreement made by the president of the republic and causes more protests and repression.

ECONOMIST ASSESSES ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE

PA182018Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 18 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Government economists say that our country's economy will grow 5 percent this year and 6 percent in 1979.

Early this year, it was estimated that the economy would grow 6.1 percent in 1978, but because of external causes, a drop in the prices of export goods and the critical domestic situation, the growth rate will be lower. Economists in the private sector have warned of the possibility of stagnation in the national economy caused by the economic recession, the flight of capital, limited foreign and national investment, the political situation in the country and the growing indebtedness of the government to nontraditional banks.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE DENIES ROLE IN ZAIRE

PA21C029Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 May 78 PA

[Text] Havana, 20 May--Cuba today denied any connection with the Zairian conflict in Shaba and categorically rejected accusations that it was involved. The following is a communique from the Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry on this subject:

News agencies have lately been reporting about fighting and disorders in Shaba Province, Zaire. According to these sources, the Zairian authorities have made accusations against Cuba in which they are trying to implicate our country in those incidents.

Similar accusations were made by Mr Mobutu's regime approximately a year ago, when he unilaterally decided to suspend relations between Zaire and Cuba. On that occasion, as now, his allegations did not contain even a shred of truth. On that occasion, as now, the assertions of Mr Mobutu, one of the most reactionary, proimperialist, bloodthirsty and corrupt rulers in Africa, were intended to serve the interests of former colonialist powers trying to help the Zairian regime combat its serious international difficulties, for which he is the only person responsible.

As it stated on that occasion, and as was subsequently confirmed by all reports on the events then taking place in Shaba, Cuba reiterates that our country has no connection with the forces that are fighting in Shaba against the Mobutu regime. The Cuban Government categorically reiterates that there do not exist now, nor have there ever existed, ties of military cooperation between Cuba and those forces; that Cuba has not furnished any military equipment to them; that Cuba has not trained them or had any part in their actions, and that there are no Cuban troops or technicians in Zaire.

In making these completely false and baseless accusations, Mr Mobutu is trying to confuse public opinion and to divert attention from Zaire's serious domestic problems.

Besides, he is doing all this to try to justify the shameless intervention being carried out by the NATO powers in Zaire's exclusively domestic affairs. This aggression is therefore a threat to all African countries concerned with the complete elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism on the continent and with the preservation and strengthening of their national independence.

The Cuban Government categorically rejects the false and irresponsible accusation of the Zaire regime. In this case, just as last year, events will show the world the credibility that can be attributed to Mr Mobutu's statements.

HAVANA REPORTS FRENCH PARATROOPER OPERATION IN ZAIRE

PA191953Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 May 78 PA

[Text] French paratroopers were dropped over the mining center of Kolwezi in the Zairian Province of Shaba, thus making a reality of French intervention in the internal conflict plaguing the Mobutu Sese Seko regime. It was also reported that two companies of the French Foreign Legion's 2d Regiment arrived in Kolwezi.

Diplomatic sources in Brussels assert that Belgian paratroopers are about to arrive in Zaire for the same purposes.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES DELEGATES TO NONALINED SESSION

Yugoslavia's Josip Vrhovec

LD191832Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Havana, May 19 (TANJUG)--President of the Council of State and Prime Minister of Cuba Fidel Castro last night had an extensive and friendly talk with Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec who leads the Yugoslav delegation to the Havana meeting of the non-aligned countries' Coordinating Bureau. The meeting took place during the reception last night given by the host, the Cuban Government, for the participants in the ministerial meeting of the non-aligned countries' Coordinating Bureau. The Yugoslav federal sevretary for foreign affairs had contacts and exchange of views yesterday and today with heads of delegations of several countries participating in the Havana Coordinating Bureau meeting.

India's Kundu

BK201449Y Delhi ISI in English 1433 GMT 20 May 78 BK

[Text] The prospects of increased Indo-Cuban cooperation were briefly discussed at an informal meeting in Havana between Cuban President Castro and Somarenda Kundu, minister of state for external affairs who is leading the Indian delegation to the nonaligned bureau meeting. President Castro agreed with Kundu that there are great possibilities of bilateral coopēration between the two countries.

SRV's Nguyen Van Hieu

OW201525Y Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20--Cuba and Vietnam, closely united, are sure to make a positive contribution to strengthen the oneness of mind of the non-aligned movement for the noble goal of our era--the era of peace, national independence and social progress." This remark was made yesterday (May 19) by Fidel Castro, president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, when receiving Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and information, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the sixth conference of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-alined movement held in Havana. The reception took place in a very cordial atmosphere filled with fraternal militant solidarity.

Afghanistan's Foreign Minister

JN211100Y Kabul in Arabic to the Arab World 1000 GMT 21 May 78 JN

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Afghanistan, the day before yesterday met with His Excellency Fidel Castro, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the councils of state and ministers. During the meeting, Amin delivered a cordial message to Fidel Castro from Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the People's Republic of Afghanistan. Afterwards, Hafizollah Amin accompanied by His Excellency Fidel Castro attended a session of the Politburo of the Central Committee in the Republic of Cuba and met Politburo members.

POLICE CHIEF PLEDGES LOYALTY TO PRESIDENT, CONSTITUTION

PA1920044Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 May 78 PA

[Notice signed by Maj Gen Neit Nivar Seijas, chief of national police of Dominican Republic--read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] Everything for the fatherland!

Notice to the public:

In the past 3 years the national police under my command and the presidency of Dr Joaquin Balaguer have shown themselves to be institutions capable of progressing and, above all, of fighting crime, guaranteeing public order and adequately protecting the lives and property of citizens.

In carrying this out, we have received with deep gratitude repeated signs of recognition and encouragement from citizens.

This line of conduct has not been--nor will it ever be--altered by the undersigned, and the people may rest assured that both I and the men under my command are loyal to the president and that we respect and will enforce respect for the constitution and the laws of the republic.

Reports that contradict these statements come from interested national and foreign sources which have never sympathized with the firm attitude concerning police affairs that I have always held.

Signed: Neit Rafael Nivar Seijas, national army major general, chief of the national police.

FINAL OUTCOME OF 16 MAY ELECTION STILL UNCERTAIN

Announcement Slated for 22 May

PA220405Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 21 May (AFP)--The results of the recent elections in a large part of the country will be announced tomorrow beginning at 0900 in a meeting of the Central Electoral Board (JCE) to which delegates of the various parties and communications media representatives will have access.

According to reports, the vote count will be announced on a state-owned Dominican radio and television hookup for which the board has paid 15,000 pesos.

Over the past few days inspectors of the board have toured the country with the aim of collecting the official tally sheets from the municipal boards. As of today the board had obtained 75 percent of the tally sheets from the 83 electoral precincts.

Military Ordered Withdrawn

PA190128Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 19 May (AFP)--President Joaquin Balaguer tonight ordered the immediate withdrawal of the military and police forces which are guarding the Central Electoral Board offices while the vote count of the recent elections is taking place. In a message sent to Armed Forces Secretary Lt Gen Juan Rene Beauchamps and Police Chief Maj Gen Neit Nivar Seijas, the president said that the measure was being taken so that the presence of the military forces in the buildings where the electoral boards are operating will not be used as a pretext to claim interference by the armed forces in the elections. The chief of state indicated that in no sense should the armed forces and the police play a role in anything related to the electoral process underway except in extremely serious cases in which they receive a written request from the president of the Electoral Board.

Troops Withdrawn

PA201950Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Text] The inspectors of the Central Electoral Board who had been sent to the interior to obtain the certified electoral records from several towns returned to this capital this morning, it was reported. At headquarters of the Electoral Board it was reported that the inspectors were able to obtain almost all of the electoral records and that a careful review of the records began immediately. The inspectors went to the interior to talk with heads of the municipal boards and to obtain the records.

Meanwhile, the troops that were guarding the main office of the Electoral Board were withdrawn shortly after 0900 on orders of President Joaquin Balaguer. The officials of the Electoral Board started to return to work immediately and board employees were busily counting the votes at noon.

Fraud Claimed by PR

PA201455Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1403 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Communique issued by Dominican Reformist Party [PR]--date not given]

[Text] As a prerelease of the charges which will be made at the proper time with regard to the serious irregularities and fraud committed in the electoral process of 16 May of this year, we wish to tell the public the following:

A. The Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] has published a communique in which it claims to have received 1,263,369 votes, attributing 774,262 votes to the PR. When added together, these two figures total 2,037,631.

B. According to a certified statement issued by the Central Electoral Board, the total number of registered voters is 2,282,611.

C. The difference between the numbers of voters given by the PRD and the registered voters is 244,980.

D. Consequently, even in the hypothetical event that all registered voters had voted, the above-mentioned difference is not enough to cover:

1. The number of votes counted;

2. The 10 percent of registered voters who, according to the PRD publication, have not yet been included in their computations; and

3. The votes cast in favor of other political parties and groups in the country.

E. Therefore, the figures provided by the PRD--independently of the Central Electoral Board--if accurate, give evidence of a total number of votes which is greater than the total number of registered voters.

F. In addition, these figures do not take into account the natural and logical abstention rate which is accepted worldwide as being a minimum of 15 percent and which in these elections was increased by the extraordinary number of citizens who were unable to cast their votes because of serious irregularities in registration lists.

For example, it is enough to note that in the capital this abstention totalled approximately 150,000 persons.

The equivocal situation presented by these numbers partly demonstrates the magnitude of the fraud which was committed and at the same time it provides evidence of the inconsistency of the PRD's affirmations in its attempt to claim a spectacular electoral triumph.

[signed] Central Executive Directorate of the PR

More on Fraud Charges

PA220218Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 21 May (AFP)--The Reformist Party (in power) officially announced today that [words indistinct] committed in the presidential elections permitted the opposition Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) to commit a fraud which may affect the final vote count by the Electoral Board.

In a communique which will be published in tomorrow's papers, the Central Executive Directorate declares that, despite the intense and hectic political activities of citizens, approximately 150,000 persons were unable to vote in the National District since their names did not appear on the voting lists of electoral precincts.

The ruling party maintains that the number of forced abstentions totaled more than 27,000 in La Vega, approximately 55 percent in Nagua, more than 13,000 in Cotui and more than 11,000 in Puerto Plata.

The document states that this situation occurred nationwide, largely affecting rural areas where the misplacement of precinct voting lists confused Reformist Party supporters and dissuaded them from voting.

The communique states that intense work is underway to gather genuine, convincing and irrefutable evidence of the serious impact of these actions, which were intended to falsify final vote results. "However, we trust that the Central Electoral Board will be able to eliminate the results of this spectacular fraud," the document adds.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE GUZMAN INTERVIEWED BY PANAMANIAN TV

PA192053Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1737 GMT 19 May 78 PA

[Telephone interview by Televisora Nacional general news director Mario Velasquez with Don Antonio Guzman, Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] presidential candidate, made on 19 May 1978--recorded]

[Text] [Velasquez] Dear television viewers, we are now going to broadcast a brief interview with Don Antonio Guzman, PRD presidential candidate, whom we contacted by telephone and who will make the following exclusive statements for television Channel 2. Don Antonio Guzman, this is Mario Velasquez of television Channel 2. Could you tell us what your reaction has been to the incidents that have taken place in the Dominican Republic in the past few days since election day?

[Answer] Look, as a result of the election held on 16 May, I am the president-elect of all Dominicans because my party, the PRD--I was their candidate--has won an overwhelming majority in the elections. It obtained 1,263,369 votes as opposed to what the Reformist Party obtained. The Reformist Party, the ruling party which came in second, received only 774,262 votes. This is the result of the counting of, more or less, 89 or 90 percent of the votes. There are still other votes to be counted. Of course, we have a system which parallels the Central Electoral Board because an organized party such as our own had to be sure of the number of votes that it would receive during this election. We had three vote-counting centrals. At each voting table we made a copy of that table's records, thus reaching the total count I mentioned. We did this because we doubted, because we were afraid that they would want to take the election away from us.

At midnight on 16 May the vote count was suddenly interrupted and the Electoral Board was occupied by soldiers who stopped the vote count, which did not resume until yesterday. However, the district [as heard] board president, the president of the Electoral Board which is the organization that should officially release the final official results, has said unofficially that the board can give assurances that it has records of the election and that at the time of the military interruption the PRD was winning the elections by a wide margin. Of course, since then opinions have been voiced by the government, the official sector, in which they said that they did not want or still do not want to release the final results. However,there are other opinions in the country. There are demonstrations in the country and documents supporting the results of these elections. So far, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has warned the Dominican Government that the subverting of the elections would harm relations with the United States.

There is a document that was published in the national press which was drafted by professional associations in which the various professional associations--the Dominican Medical Association; the National Union of Professional Journalists; the Dominican Bar Association; the Dominican Association of Notaries; the Institute of Authorized Public Accountants; the Dominican Dentistry Association; the Dominican Association of Engineers, Architects and Land Surveyors; the Dominican Association of Professional Administrators; the Dominican Pharmaceutical Association; the Dominican Association of Medical Technologists and Clinical Analysis Technicians; the Dominican Association of Sociologists; the Dominican Association of Professional Guidance Counselors; the Dominican Association of Professional Social Workers; the National Association of Professional Land Workers--all publicly endorse the results of the elections which give victory to the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

Furthermore, the rectors of four universities also endorse the results which give victory to the PRD. The Dominican bishops have also come out in favor of the new government elected in the Dominican Republic. Alvarez Bogaert--who was until recently the person most trusted by President Balaguer, who was elected vice president, [corrects himself] vice presidential candidate for these elections and who, a few days--7 days--before [the election] was dropped as a candidate--says in today's press that Dominicans should accept the results of the election which give victory to the PRD.

Therefore, there can be no doubt that we are the new government. The association of industries of the Dominican Republic, the businessmen of the Dominican Republic, have issued ample communiques in which each association has voiced its total, absolute support for the PRD's government. Therefore, there is not the least shadow of a doubt, the least fear, that the official pronouncement will come in the next 2 or 3 days. [Words indistinct] unprecedented joy in the Dominican people. There are nationwide celebrations over the victory of the PRD.

[Question] Tell me, Mr Guzman, with the resumption of the vote count, do representatives of the PRD have access to the counting and can they witness the work of the Electoral Board?

[Answer] Not so far. Members of the PRD are not even allowed in some city halls. However, that situation has changed since yesterday.

[Question] Mr Guzman, with regard to the observation work conducted by OAS representatives--former Presidents Mendez Montenegro of Guatemala, Pastrana Borrero of Colombia and Galo Plaza of Ecuador--could you tell me if the PRD has gotten in touch with them and what is the opinion of those former Latin American presidents regarding what is happening in the Dominican Republic?

[Answer] Those prominent citizens, former presidents of several countries, have adopted a firm attitude, a really responsible attitude, because they have been supporting the attitude and the opinion of the Dominican people. They are observing in such a way that they are making sure that the will of the people will not be changed. We have the support of the various presidents. We have had the support of various Latin American and European presidents. There is also great concern over our situation in the United States.

But I think that after the speech made by the president last night the confused situation has been somewhat clarified. He admitted last night that his party may lose and he said that they, the government, was going to abide by the results, the final results, and that his followers would have to be prepared to lose these elections. So he practically admitted that the elections were lost to the Reformist Party that [words indistinct].

[Question] The decision of the armed forces to seize the electoral boards and suspend the tally, was it ordered by President Balaguer or was it an independent decision on the part of some sector of the Dominican Armed Forces?

[Answer] Look here, sir, here in the Dominican Republic nothing is done without the authorization, the approval of the president of the republic. He is the commander in chief and the one who really makes the final decisions at all times.

[Question] Mr Guzman, obviously some things are being clarified in the Dominican Republic's political situation. However, there is concern regarding the final results of this political tournament. My question, Mr Guzman, is: In the event that the results of this tally, to which the PRD does not yet have much access, reflect another failure, not the one mentioned up until now, regarding your victory as presidential candidate, what would be your reaction and that of your party in the face of the mockery of the popular will?

[Answer] Look here, sir, I do not have the least doubt that they are going to abide by the election results and admit defeat and accept the true victory of the Dominican people in order to strengthen democracy not only here in Santo Domingo, but also in America and the world. Because we...President Balaguer is a just man, a man who has waged a long struggle during his political life, and he is not going to end his days in any other way than by abiding by the will of the majority of the people in order to reaffirm the democratic beliefs he has maintained throughout his life.

I wish to take this opportunity to send greetings to the Panamanian people and my congratulations on the canal...[changes thought] in the television channel over which I am addressing them, a triumph of Dominican democracy because the triumph of the Dominican revolutionary is a true triumph of democracy and a strengthening of the principle which should rule across the entire hemisphere.

Thank you, Mr Antonio Guzman, for your statements to Channel 2 television of Panama. Thank you very much.

GUZMAN EXPLAINS 'HIS GOVERNMENT'S' POLICIES

PA220449Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[By Francisco Comarazamy]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 21 May (AFP)--The presidential candidate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) tonight explained the policy that his government will follow in referring to reports about "sectors interested in causing unrest in the armed forces, the national police and among public employees." Antonio Guzman said:

1. "I will not look back. I will only look ahead. I will not judge anyone for past occurences and I will consider men and women on the basis of what they can contribute to the good of the country."

2. "I will respect the institution of the armed forces since without them there is no Dominican state."

3. "Absolutely no member of the armed forces will be dismissed unless he has committed serious offenses since 16 August which violate the basic law on the armed forces and the police."

The presidential candidate also said that in no case will former military officers be appointed to leadership posts, including the armed forces secretariat or the post of chief of police, since these posts will be reserved for military officers and police on active duty.

The self-proclaimed president said that the basic law on the military institution will be fulfilled and that he will enforce it. He added that public workers and officials will not be victims of unjustified dismissals. Guzman also reiterated his call to the people to "maintain the calm and the understanding that should exist among Dominicans in a democratic and just regime."

He also denounced telephone threats by enemies of the PRD who, pretending to be members of the party, confuse and frighten a large segment of the population. He added that people should not pay attention to such calls.

He said that there should be no winners or vanquished in the elections, noting that the only winner is the country and representative democracy.

Guzman said that he is the only person qualified to make statements on measures his government will take and that any other statements in that regard should be viewed as expressions of personal opinion.

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